



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, F.
of Montgomery county.

FOR SECRETARY GENERAL:
Col. J. M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria county.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR:
D. McCONAUGHY,
Gettysburg.

ASSEMBLY:
Lieut. PHILIP L. HOUCK,
Butler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
A. J. COVER,
Gettysburg.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB A. KITZMILLER,
Gettysburg.

TREASURER:
Lieut. WM. F. BAKER,
Gettysburg.

COMMISSIONER:
SAMUEL WOLFF,
Mount Pleasant.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
SOLOMON MENGES,
Germany.

AUDITOR:
EDEN NORRIS,
Straban.

SURVEYOR:
J. S. WITHEROW,
Fairfield.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT!
IMPARTIAL JURIES!!

Justice to the Border Sufferers!!!

GRATITUDE TO THE SOLDIERS!!!

There will be a UNION MASS MEETING in GETTYSBURG, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, September 30th, at 7 o'clock. D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., Union Candidate for the State Senate, and several others, will address the Meeting.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

The Washington House, opposite the Depot, has been sold by McConaughy and Horner, to Israel Yount, for \$5,500 cash.

Joseph S. Gitt, has sold his large three story brick building in New Oxford, to Wm. Emmert, for \$5,000 cash.

We learn that the people of the Ardenville Lutheran Church have presented their pastor, Rev. J. K. Miller, with a handsome and substantial Buggy, costing upwards of \$200.

We learn also that the German Reformed people of the same charge have presented their pastor, Rev. Jacob Zeigler, with a fine Buggy, the cost of which we did not hear.

These evidences of good will are we know fully deserved, and are pleased to record them, because they speak well for the pastors and their people.

Lamentable Event.

On Saturday last, Mr. SAMUEL GILL- LAND, residing near Heidelsburg, left his house for the purpose of gaining. In the evening, not coming home, his family became alarmed, and went to search for him. He was found in the woods, dead, with his gun beside him, the whole load having entered his side. The particulars of his death are not known. He leaves a large young family.

The Fair at Bendersville last week was very largely attended—the number on Wednesday being estimated at over 5,000 persons. The stock of Horses came fully up to expectation, and indeed beyond. The exhibition of other stock, we were informed, was not so full and satisfactory as in some other years—neither in the Ladies' department, but it was highly respectable, and reflected great credit on all concerned. The Managers realized quite a large sum, more than sufficient to pay all expenses. There were some outside performances not in the programme; but when discovered, were promptly checked by the worthy managers.

The American Union Commission.

The Committee at Gettysburg have received the following contributions to the Commission:

M. L. Stover, Gettysburg, \$5 00
R. G. McGraw, " " 10 00
James S. Long, Jacksonville, Pa., per Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., 20 00
Total, \$35 00

We desire to call the attention of benevolent citizens to the work of the Union Commission, and hope that "liberal things" will be speedily done in its behalf.

R. G. McCREARY, Chairman.

Sept. 22, 1865.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, at a meeting a few days ago, subscribed \$400,000 to the Washington county Railroad, which is to extend from Waverly to Hagerstown, and there were private subscriptions to a large amount. The amount thus far subscribed is \$558,000—so that all hope of the Western Maryland Road in that quarter is over.

"Divide and Conquer."

The "Democratic" party realizes the fact, says the *Lebanon Courier*, that the Union organization, intact and vigilant, is invincible. They know that to meet it in a fair and well understood, and clearly defined contest on the principles that have divided the parties, is to suffer inevitable defeat. They, therefore, are shaping their tactics in accordance with this condition of facts, and are laying their shrewdest schemes and exercising their craftiest instincts to occasion division in the Union party. Wherever they can scent out the least division of sentiment among Union men, they seek to magnify it, and if possible to excite hostile feeling. They have descended from a high toned, chivalrous opposition to the low occupation of tale bearers and mischief-makers. They have been most unscrupulously trying to create among Union men a want of confidence in President Johnson, while on the other hand they have been as busy in trying to excite a prejudice against those of the Union party whom they choose to represent as not fully endorsing the policy of the President. And as this has been, and is, their national policy, so, also, is it their local policy. Every little Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart of their party is busy trying to make mischief between Union men in order to create a schism in the Union ranks, that may enable them to break our centre and put our forces to flight, leaving them masters of the field and the victors of the day.

Now, need we appeal to Union men to be on their guard against these machinations of an unscrupulous enemy? Need we point to the shameful history of that party in the past, and of the frightful danger which will encompass the country should it again gain power? Need we say that that party still holds the same principles it held through the war, when the intelligence of Union victories brought no joy to the souls of its members and when Union defeats cast no shadow on their faces? That party is the same in principle to day that it has been—in full sympathy with men who have no love for our free institutions and no attachment to our glorious Union.

The duty of Union men is a plain one. It is to stand shoulder to shoulder as brothers in a common and holy cause, sparing from them all tempters who would whisper evil in their ears, or who would try to excite suspicion in their hearts against the members of their own party.

The Doylestown Democrat, owned and edited by Gen. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, prints an editorial in defence of the infamous Capt. Wirz, who starved and murdered our prisoners at Andersonville. It asserts that the military commission, before which Wirz is on trial, is a usurpation of power, and that the prisoner has not been fairly dealt with. Gen. W. W. H. Davis makes this assertion when he knows that the testimony against the monster, Wirz, comes from Union soldiers who suffered at Andersonville, who saw Wirz shoot in cold blood, Union prisoners who could not stand on their feet from the effects of starvation; from rebel surgeons who saw Wirz trample to death Union soldiers who were too weak to crawl on the ground. And yet W. W. H. Davis, through the columns of his journal, defends the inhuman acts of Wirz, asserting that his trial is unfair and that his being held to trial is a military usurpation. What soldier in Pennsylvania can vote for a candidate advocating such sentiments? and may not we further ask, is there a soldier in the land who would fail to scorn any officer who thus defended the most brutal development of the rebellion?

The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Maine, took place in the city of Augusta, on the morning of the 17th. The entire business portion of the city is a smoking ruin. Every lawyer's office, all the banks, two hotels, the post offices, express and telegraph offices, all the dry goods, book and clothing stores, newspaper offices, all the public offices, and many other buildings, numbering over forty, occupied as places of business by more than 100 individuals and firms, were burned. The loss is not short of half a million of dollars!

Seventy-two millions of dollars have accumulated in the United States Treasury up till to day. This is the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion that there has been an increase of funds.

The interest due on the 1st of November on Five Twenty bonds is paid on or after the 25th of September at any of the designated depositories of the United States.

The Democrats are now trying to court soldiers, yet when the soldiers were in the field, they were denounced as "Liberal's hirelings," and abused and insulted in various ways. In the Legislature the Democratic members voted against allowing soldiers to vote, and when the question came before the people, the Democrats almost universally voted against the soldiers. With these facts on record, the Democrats must think the soldiers are very soft heads if they expect to obtain their votes.

Mr. Twombly, of the Treasury Department, has just counted the treasure captured from Jeff. Davis. The sum of \$37,000 in gold and \$9,000 in the old coinage Mexican dollars, together with thirty bars of silver, make the aggregate about \$100,000.

LOYAL MEN LOOK HERE!

The following proceedings, had on the 5th day of January, 1864, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, we copy from page 6 of the *Legislative Record*, 1864, as follows:
GEN. U. S. GRANT AND OTHERS.
Mr. LOWRY offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, that the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant and the other officers and soldiers serving under him, for the series of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain.

On the question,
Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?
The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. WALLACE, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, *Speakers*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsdale, Bueber, Clymer, Donovan, Glaz, Hopkins, Kinsley, Lamberton, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Kelly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—10.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Here stands the name of every democratic Senator recorded against a vote of thanks to the gallant General Grant who brought the war to a successful close.

Among the NOES stands the name of the leader of that same party, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who to day professes such love for the soldiers.

We do not care to ask how any patriot soldier of the republic can stand upon a platform which proclaims his struggles in the war a disgrace, for as the people of this nation have, by the events of the last four years, shown their ability, civilians as they were, to save the republic from the consequences of the treason of many of their educated soldiers, it will not matter much hereafter how many more soldiers desert the Union cause and principles, seduced by the temptations of office held out by traitors. Our business is not to lament the weakness of mind or the idiosyncrasies of such men. The people will make a short reckoning with them at the polls, as they did with McClellan, and many others who fancied that their services could obscure the villainous principles of the party under whose banner they became candidates for office. One duty now is to teach the men who hold such conventions, and pass such resolutions, that the strength they fondly believe to reside in the mere Democratic name, and to be as a consequence the impregnable fortress of the party which bears it, has passed away from it, never to return.

The elections held in the Western States, for municipal and county offices, within the last six months, with scarcely an exception, have resulted in Union victories. Cities and boroughs, heretofore largely Democratic in politics, have become radically changed, and cast immense majorities in opposition to their candidates. This revolution in politics is attributed to the feeling among returned soldiers. Western soldiers return to civil life to become politicians, at least so far as taking an interest in the result of elections is concerned. All over the country, the rank and file of the late volunteer army are the most active men in urging on the people Union candidates for posts of trust and honor.

The trial of Wirz at Washington, is coming to a close. Every day brings new testimony of his brutal cruelty to the Union prisoners at Andersonville. Clear evidence is given that he on many occasions shot down men without any provocation. On Friday when one witness testified to this fact, he sank upon the sofa overpowered with emotion, and seemed almost dying. It is thought he will not live till the case is closed.

The voters of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, stationed in the fortifications around Washington city, at the election in their camp for State officers, cast 900 votes out of 1,000, for the Union State ticket. As the heroes of the State of Maine voted so will the heroes of the Keystone State vote on the 24 Tuesday of October.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT.—Information at the Agricultural Bureau goes to show that the recent rise in the price of wheat and flour results from speculative combinations rather than scarcity in the crop. The wheat yield, though less than last year, is vastly more than can be consumed by the American people.

The steamer *Ciporodo* sailed from San Francisco on the 18th, with \$1,350,000 in gold for New York, and \$670,000 for England, and 950 passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The World has an extraordinary story rivaling the "moon hoax," of gold and gems found by the square yard in Mount Conia tunnel, including diamonds, sapphires, rubies, topaz, emeralds, gold, silver, malachite, in endless profusion. The work in the tunnel was stopped, and France and Italy are dividing the spoils. The original discoverer was murdered by his fellow-workmen, one of whom was arrested by the Government. He had previously given his deposition of the facts of the discovery to the correspondent who furnishes the statement to the World.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR AND THE PUBLIC.—In 1857, at the request of Robert McConaughy, I sent forward a Certificate of location of 120 acres of land in Cass county, Iowa, to responsible Land Agents at Council Bluffs, with request to see after the title and pay the tax for Mr. McConaughy. The Certificate, as the Agents informed me, was duly recorded in the County where the lands were; and they paid the taxes for 1857, and Mr. McConaughy repaid me \$5.00, the amount of the taxes and the Agents' charges. More recently Mr. McConaughy inquired after the paper. I advised him that his title was perfectly good, and was on record; and upon turning to my Agents' reports, I there found and so informed him, that the Agents had every year since 1857, paid his taxes for him on his land, out of my monies in their hands, which I desired him to repay me, but which he has not yet done. During the confused years of the war this matter (as also my own land matters) almost escaped my attention. But since, I wrote requesting the Agents to see after and send forward Mr. McConaughy's Letters Patent, for which the Certificate had to be surrendered. It has been held, that the recording of the Certificate of location makes the title perfectly good, and I so informed Mr. McConaughy. I also, since, wrote the Agents to procure a certified copy of the Recorded Certificate, as an evidence of his title—than which he need have no better; and which he will no doubt receive.

In all this matter I have not been compensated, but, on the other hand, taxes to the amount of between \$30 and \$40 have been advanced for Mr. McConaughy out of my funds. It is no fault of mine that the desired paper has not been sent forward. What I did, I regarded as a matter of accommodation to him. It was well meant. He has fallen into bad hands, and has been imposed upon when not in a condition of mind to fully understand the object and motives of the writer of his communication, and has been made to attempt to do an injury to a friend, which will fall short of its mark, and which he should, and I hope will, regret.

D. McCONAUGHY.
Sept. 21, 1865.

Soldiers' Reception.

Pursuant to the call of the Farn Committee, the County Committee met for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of a general reception of the returned soldiers of the County, and was, on motion of Col. C. H. Beecher, organized by calling A. J. Cover, Esq., to the chair. J. H. White was appointed Secretary.

Col. Beecher offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is proper and expedient that the citizens of Adams county should in some appropriate manner, give expression to their appreciation of the signal services which have been rendered to them and the nation, by those who went out from their midst to enter the military services of the Government; and that to this end, a General Reception and Public Collection shall take place on the third Thursday of October next, to which all to-day's discharged soldiers, with their friends and relations, shall be invited.

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of the Committee be held on Saturday next, for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary to make the occasion honorable to the soldiers and creditable to the county.

On motion of Col. E. G. Fahnestock the officers of the Committee were authorized to send a circular to each member of the Committee throughout the County.

On motion, Wm. V. Sherry, the Committee requested that their proceedings be published in the County papers.

On motion of Col. Beecher, the meeting adjourned till Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. J. COVER, President.

J. H. WHITE, Secretary.

A prompt and full attendance of the Committee at its next meeting is desired.

Heavy Robbery.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Stolen. One of the most stupendous and mysterious robberies which has ever been perpetrated in Pittsburgh, occurred at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad on Fifth street, on Friday evening last. During the afternoon, Mr. Joseph Bedell, Paymaster of the road, received from the Treasurer twenty five thousand dollars with which to pay off the hands engaged on the road between Pittsburgh and Chicago. He recounted the money and placed it in a safe which was used by the Chief Clerk as a depository for his books. He then left the office for supper in company with a clerk who had remained with him.

As they were the last persons leaving the building, the watchman of the premises accompanied them to the front door, which he closed and locked upon their departure. He then ascended to the third story for the purpose of sweeping and remained there until several of the clerks returned. After supper Mr. Bedell came back to the office for the purpose of removing the money to the Paymaster's car prior to leaving upon his usual monthly trip, but upon opening the safe, it was discovered that the money was gone. Inquiry was immediately instituted, but no clue could be obtained to the missing funds. The officer of the road, in conjunction with the solicitor, have been endeavoring for the past few days to unravel the mystery, but they have not yet succeeded in discovering any trace of the money.

It is a singular fact that another box in the safe, containing some \$11,000, was left undisturbed. We understand that some, if not all the gentlemen who had access to the office, gave a very satisfactory and circumstantial account of where they had been during the interval between the time the money was deposited and the time when it was missed. This only seemed to mystify the matter still further, and as yet there is nothing developed to justify the arrest of any one. This is one of the most singular larcenies on record, but yet there is a possibility that the guilt may be brought home to the perpetrator.

The Senate of Kentucky, just chosen, will be a tie of 19 to 19. As the Legislature just elected has the choice of a successor to Garrett Davis in the United States Senate, whose term expires in 1867, this tie in the State Senate will enable that body to prevent an election, and so throw the Senatorial contest upon the next Legislature, by which time the State will be revolutionized for freedom.

Beecher on a Warm Subject.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is making considerable stir by a recent essay entitled "Remarks on Hell." According to Beecher the infernal abode is not a final state, but a sort of purgatory, where the sins are burned out and the virtues are left fitted for blessed future condition. He says he feels, when looking upon society, and then thinking of the orthodox idea of hell, as he "should if he looked into a crater." There are a great many old sinners who felt in the same way, who will probably not persevere so terribly under Mr. Beecher's comfortable assurance that hell is but a temporary and intermediate state.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Highly Important from South Carolina.—The following telegram was received on Tuesday afternoon by the President:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19.

President Johnson:

The Convention have repealed the ordinance of Secession. The committee have reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing the Governor and Presidential electors by the people and voting *viva voce* in the Legislature. These measures will all pass. Everything here is harmonious. Thompson, a delegate irregularly elected by the Northern citizens at Beaufort, was permitted to take his seat. (Signed) B. F. PERRY.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—In the Conference of the Kentucky Methodist Episcopal Church [Southern] the session adopted by a vote of 37 against 25, the minority report which expressed a willingness to receive through the General Conference only an ordination looking toward reunion. The report directly favored reunion. Seventeen of the Union members asked to be located, thereby resigning their ministerial functions. Others resigned their seats.

The failure of the apple crop seems to be general this year. The Louisville *Journal* says the quantity produced in Kentucky will be very small. One farmer is mentioned, who last year sold two thousand and five hundred barrels at a price of \$2.50 a barrel. This year he will only have about five hundred barrels. In Nova Scotia, also, fruit will be very light this year. Many orchards in Annapolis Valley, from which a hundred barrels of apples have been annually gathered, will not yield twenty barrels this year.

The Washington *Republican* says: "We have heard a story of the Rebel General Ewell, to the effect that during his sojourn in this city he was invited to a dinner party of rebel sympathizers, but he declined to attend, on the ground that he could not feast with gentlemen who sympathized with the South in the late struggle, and yet would not fight for her independence. It is said that this announcement fell like a wet blanket upon the secessionist symposium."

A Mr. Babcock, of Milton, Mass., has been hiring a woman and her husband reaping, this season. The wife proved the best workman, and Mr. Babcock accordingly paid her the highest wages, three dollars per day, while her husband, being less expert, received inferior pay.

News from Porto Rico to September 1st reports that a violent earthquake took place on the night of the 29th of August, consisting of terrific oscillations from the East to the West, preceded by fearful subterranean rumbling. The houses were violently shaken, though none fell. The people, in terror, rushed into the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted forty five seconds, but was not repeated. It was felt all over the island, but most forcibly in the Capital.

Young Jeremiah Townsend, who robbed the Townsend Savings Bank at New Haven of one hundred thousand dollars, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement before the Superior Court sitting at New Haven, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, recently returned from a trip through the Culpepper and Blue Ridge districts, Va., makes an encouraging report of affairs in that section of the country. As a general thing the inhabitants are quietly disposed and actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Large crops are being raised, and the only drawback is the want of fencing, destroyed during the war. The few remaining freedmen from that section of Virginia are working for their former masters, and the most amicable feelings exist between them.

How Things Grow in Oidom.—A post office was established and went into operation at Pithole City, Pa., on the 27th of July. It now receives and dispatches 3,500 letters, or an average of 1,750 each per day. The three cent stamps sold in five days of last week, were in round numbers, ten thousand. The office has over eight hundred boxes, all sold, and an apparent demand for as many more. This we believe is the "biggest thing on the creek," and beats all post offices since their first establishment in the reign of Charles the First, in 1604.

Reports from Collectors of Internal Revenue in Georgia give gratifying evidence of the abundance of money in the South, notwithstanding the exhausting process it has been subjected to within the last four years. The Collector at Augusta reports having collected two hundred thousand dollars within the last three months, and the collectors at Macon report one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the same period, all of which are from taxes on cotton.

The support of the regular nominations of the Union party is a support of the Government. No special pleading in defence of imaginary personal wrongs can justify any man in arraying himself against an organization on whose success depends the honor and perpetuity of the Government. No excuse which may be invented will save a man from the disgrace which is involved in striking at a ticket fairly formed of honorable men. We only ask our friends to ponder these points. The Union men who for four years stood firmly by the Government, must not, cannot, dare not now involve the fate of Government by suffering the defeat of an organization alone, capable of its defence and support.

The Suffering in South Carolina.

A Sister of Mercy at Charleston, thus writes to a lady friend concerning the destitution in that city and State:

Every phase of life has been so upturned here, that the once rich, who were wont to assist the poor, are now wretched, poor themselves, and are grateful for a little of the common necessities of life when given to them. We have called upon the Northern store keepers here and received some assistance from them, but we cannot call too often. Few of our own people are able to go into business: none can afford to give at present, though the will is good. If, my dear lady, you can do aught in this emergency, you will perform a great act of charity. Could you see these people as we do, your heart would ache. Sad eyes swimming in tears: little delicate hands, skinned from the washtub, and hearts without hope for the future. I saw last week a lady, one of the wealthiest a short time ago, lying on a miserable pallet, the room without furniture, where she once had every comfort. The house had been stripped of everything, linen, plates, wines, all gone; her limbs were covered with sores, occasioned by anxiety of mind and poverty of blood; the result of almost starvation. Were this an isolated case, it could be relieved, but, unfortunately, the city abounds in them. The planters for miles around are homeless, and are compelled to take refuge in the city, without any means of subsistence.

Ravages of the Cholera.

The State Department is in receipt of intelligence from the United States Consul, stationed at Constantinople, dated August 14th, in which he says:

I had hoped to be able to report some abatement in the ravages of the cholera, which has been universally virulent and malignant here for more than a month, causing almost an unprecedented panic among the inhabitants of Constantinople and vicinity. It is estimated that the victims of this direful scourge already number 20,000—the number of deaths in a single day having reached 1,000.

It is said that probably 200,000 of the terror stricken inhabitants have left the city. Business has been almost entirely suspended, and many places of business are closed.

Among the Mussulman population night-processions permebrate the streets, chanting hymns and prayers for the averting of the scourge. Among the Greek population the fright has almost resulted in a famine—bakers refusing to make bread, butchers to kill meat, and grocers to sell provisions. The panic among the masses is out of all proportion to the danger.

The Aged President.

A touching scene transpired at Union College, during the late commencement. The venerable Dr. Nott, now in his ninety third year, and so feeble as to be unable to stand erect, was waited upon by the alumni present as he sat by an open window supported by his family. His "bays," as he used always to call them, and does still, we believe, filed past him as he thus sat, with head uncovered, saluting him as they passed. Among these alumni are some men of high eminence in public life, and doubtless not a few of that "Roll of Honor" of the old Union, which includes, it seems, five major-generals, seven brigadiers, some twenty colonels, and in all about three hundred who have served in the Union army.

Athens who Were in the Army.

By an act of Congress, it is provided that any alien of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who served in the armies of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, and has been honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the U. States, and without being required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become a citizen. The court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character as is provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

THE COTTON LOAN.—A letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams has been made public, which, in general terms, sets forth that the United States has never and never will assume any of the debts contracted by the rebels. This is in consequence of the late ruling by the British Vice Chancellor, in a suit in which the United States was a party, that we are bound to assume and pay the rebel cotton loan. Mr. Seward has directed Mr. Adams to repudiate this decision, and, if necessary, to bring the matter to the notice of Earl Russell. The United States will insist on its claim to the restoration of cotton held by the English merchants as security for their advances to the "Confederacy."

Colonel Samuel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Mississippi, has issued an important order in reference to the education of colored people in that State. The State law of Mississippi makes no provision for their education, and no steps to this end have been taken by the present Provisional Government. Colonel Thomas has appointed a committee to be recognized as a School Committee to aid the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau having the superintendence of the schools in carrying on the work of education in Vicksburg.

He authorizes the committee to assess a duty colored people and to appoint a collector of this fund, who shall be paid for his services out of the fund. The money collected shall be paid over by the collector to the receiving and disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Vicksburg, and shall be used to pay incidental expense and salaries of the teachers of the schools of Vicksburg, and these schools shall be free to all colored people living in and near Vicksburg.

Thursday, the 21st of September, was the first day of Tishri, or the Jewish New Year, it being the commencement of 5626. Anno Mundi, when Jews throughout the world inaugurate the year with religious ceremonies in accordance with their ritual and the time-honored customs of their people. The year commenced at sundown on the 20th.

Miss Dix has resigned the office of superintendent of female army nurses, and that corps has been disbanded.